

U.S. Orders 3 Warships To Mexico

Washington Acts on Appeals From American Consuls Telling of Increasing Disturbances

Aliens Reported In State of Alarm

Vast Oil Fields in Tuxpam Area Scene of Peril as Revolt Movement Grows

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Warships were ordered to Mexican waters this afternoon, following the receipt by the State Department of urgent appeals from the American consuls at Toluca, Mazatlan, on the west coast, and Frontera, on the east coast of Mexico.

Secretary Daniels directed that the scout cruiser Salem and the destroyer McCawley proceed at once from San Diego, Calif., to the west coast ports, and wirelessly the armored cruiser Sacramento, at Tampico, to go to Frontera, which is south of Vera Cruz.

Details of the disturbances at these ports were not given in the dispatches to the State Department which indicated, however, that the American and other foreign residents at all three places were in a state of alarm.

The State Department, where the entire Mexican situation was described to-day as rapidly approaching an acute stage, received advice indicating the vast oil fields of the Tuxpam district, in which there are large and important British and American investments, are in the throes of a serious disturbance.

Admiral C. C. Smith, who is in command of the fleet, has been ordered to go to the Tuxpam district, in which there are large and important British and American investments, are in the throes of a serious disturbance.

Alarm Felt for Foreigners

Numerous Americans, British and other foreigners connected with the oil companies are in the vicinity of the Tuxpam district, in which there are large and important British and American investments, are in the throes of a serious disturbance.

In view of the large British investment in the oil fields of the Tuxpam district, in which there are large and important British and American investments, are in the throes of a serious disturbance.

Further evidence of the spread of the revolutionary movement against Carranza was given in an official report from the American Consul at Nuevo Leon, saying in effect that Carranza had revolted and obtained control of the Monterey-Tampico branch of the Mexican National Railways.

Scattered reports of this kind came from all parts of Mexico, rather than from the American Consul at Nuevo Leon, saying in effect that Carranza had revolted and obtained control of the Monterey-Tampico branch of the Mexican National Railways.

Disturbances Reported Near Capital

Although evidence in these reports is made to disturbances in the vicinity of Mexico City, they are treated as being of a more or less trivial character.

Building Trades Council Here, Unasked, Rewards Workers for Loyalty

115,000 Employees Get \$1 a Day Raise

Building Trades Council Here, Unasked, Rewards Workers for Loyalty

German Diplomat Arrives in San Remo

PARIS, April 23.—According to a dispatch to the "Temps," Herr von Herff, German Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, has arrived at San Remo.

The "Journal des Débats," which also announces von Herff's arrival, says it is probable that he was called to San Remo unofficially to give information to the council, but adds that he will not enter into the direct discussions of that body.

Hitchcock Quits Senate Minority Leader Contest

Nebraska, Who Led Treaty Fight on Floor, Announces Withdrawal in Letter Calling Democratic Caucus Underwood To Be Named

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, today withdrew as a candidate for minority leader in the Senate. His action insures the unanimous election of Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, at the caucus of Democratic Senators Tuesday.

Senator Underwood is serving his first term in the Senate. Only one other Senator, Kern, was ever chosen leader during his first term in the upper house.

Senator Hitchcock has been acting Democratic leader for the last twelve months. He assumed the leadership duties at the beginning of the struggle over the ratification of the Versailles treaty when the late Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, who was minority leader at the time, became ill.

Mr. Hitchcock continued to act as leader after the death of Senator Martin. The Nebraska became a candidate for the leadership soon after Senator Martin's death, but strong opposition developed among Democratic Senators who advocated that the Senate act on the treaty independently of President Wilson's wishes.

They criticized Hitchcock's leadership because he never acted in the treaty fight without first obtaining the approval of the President.

Senator Underwood entered the contest early in the winter and rallied to his support Senators who favored action on the treaty by the Senate without consulting the President at every turn.

The leadership contest was deadlocked when a party caucus was held late in January. Senators Underwood and Hitchcock received tie votes. Senator Smith, of Georgia, declined to vote then, but since that time he has joined the Underwood following.

Favors Independent Action

The election of Senator Underwood as Democratic leader is regarded in the Senate as a defeat of the group of Administration Senators who sought the President's advice on every question.

Advocate of the right of the Senate to act independently of the Chief Executive, and in discussing informally to-day his plans for leading the Democratic side of the Senate, Mr. Underwood said he favored the Senate acting independently of the President regarding the peace resolution.

Hitchcock's Letter of Withdrawal

Senator Hitchcock announced his withdrawal from the Democratic leadership contest in a letter to the Democratic Senators calling the caucus to meet Tuesday morning. The letter read:

"For this honor and responsibility I have recently been a candidate, and a vigorous but unproductive contest between Senator Underwood and myself has resulted in a deadlock.

Lloyd George Counts Ruhr Issue Settled

Versailles Treaty Will Be Enforced, He Says, but Denies Germany's Food Supply Will Be Cut

Declares Council Needs Aid of U. S.

Berlin Government Doing Its Best, but Cannot Function, He Contends

By Ralph Courtney

Special Cable to The Tribune

SAN REMO, April 23.—The attitude of the British delegation at the Supreme Council sessions in San Remo was outlined to-day by Premier Lloyd George in an interview. He spoke of most of the outstanding points of difference between the British and French conceptions of the problems before the conference, declaring:

"You may take it that the incident resulting from the German occupation of the Ruhr region and the French entry into Frankfurt is now settled."

Premier Lloyd George said the Versailles Treaty must be executed, but denied that England proposed to bring pressure to bear on Germany by the stoppage of food.

"There is enough starvation in Germany already," he said. "When we speak of economic pressure to enforce the treaty it is necessary to know what is meant. To construe it as signifying the stoppage of food is a misapprehension. There are several means of compelling Germany to respect the treaty, depending on any particular violation thereof. If the Germans fail to disarm, one method might be adopted; if they fail to deliver coal, another."

United Action Essential

"I am waiting, in company with Premier Millerand and others, for the opinion of experts on these questions. I cannot conceive that any Ally should do alone these matters, for if we don't stand together our action we cannot stand together in council."

"My impression of Germany is that she is in a state of paralysis. The real difficulty is not that Germany is refusing to execute the treaty, but that the government is unable to impose its will on all parts of the empire. She has extremists who cannot control their extremists. Bavaria, for instance, refuses to obey Berlin. Of what use are these circumstances would be the occupation of the Ruhr region? It is impossible to occupy the Ruhr region on Bavaria by occupying territory in western Germany."

am, of course, speaking of the present. What may happen in the future is another matter. On the other hand, though, there is good reason to fear Bolshevism in Germany. I am inclined to think that the end in view that the plied a race for the spread of the doctrine. It does not appear to me that the latest German note is the proof of disavowal. On the question of disarmament, I am not sure that it is that 100,000 men are not sufficient to keep order in Germany we are prepared to reconsider the matter after hearing expert opinion."

Note to Wilson Withheld

Turning to Turkey, the Premier said it was hoped the note to President Wilson on Turkey would be published in a few days, but not, of course, until the incident received its final form.

"I regret very much that the President is not taking part in our discussions on Turkey," said Premier Lloyd George. "The United States would have brought to the conference a detached point of view, free from all European entanglements. I have never been informed officially of the extent of the British position in the American Ambassador to Rome as a spectator. What we would like, however, is an American representative who would not only take notes, but would give us the American viewpoint."

America would be particularly helpful in the question of protecting the Christian minority in Turkey."

The Premier said American oil interests in Turkey would be respected.

"We defer very much to American opinion," he added; "much more than you think. It is a great pity that America is not here when the fate is being decided of the very cradle of our common faith. I am not criticizing America; it would be impertinent of me to do so. I merely want to emphasize the great loss Europe sustains by her absence."

The Serbian government falls every time the Peace Conference assembles," said Premier Nitti of Italy to-day, in reply to objections that as the Serbian government had just fallen it would be inadvisable to discuss the subject.

Garment Workers Ill Earning \$100 a Week

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Some garment workers here have made themselves ill in their efforts to earn \$100 a week. High clothing prices, accompanied by high wages, have enabled many of them to earn \$90 a week. Some of the more skilled and speedy pieceworkers, setting their goal at \$100, have been putting in long hours, during which they have not stopped to eat or even to take a drink of water.

Reports of high wages have attracted so many workers from other cities that some of the newcomers cannot find employment. Some of these have appealed to the unions for a division of the work, by the cutting down of the hours of those already employed.

Roads Reject Strikers' Plea As Hypocrisy

Refuse to Reinstate Men With Seniority Rights, Declaring Issue Is That of Sanctity of Contract

Would End Insurgency

Walk-Out Leaders Are Told Appeal to Mayors Will Not Affect the Decision

The railroad managers rejected flatly yesterday the appeal of the insurgent railway strikers that they be permitted to return to work without loss of their seniority rights. Nothing was said about higher wages or shorter hours. All the men ask is their jobs back on the old basis.

The appeal was made in a letter addressed to J. J. Mantell, chairman of the railway managers, through Edward McHugh, leader of the strikers. J. J. Mantell, spokesman for the managers, declared after a meeting of the managers' association to consider the strikers' request that the men should know by this time the attitude of the railroads.

"We have made it clear to them," said Mr. Mantell, "that there is only one course the strikers can pursue, and that is register as new men."

Insurgents' Appeal

The letter containing the insurgents' appeal was as follows:

"We have requested through our various organization heads a renewal of the ultimatum issued by the General Managers' Association, and it was denied. We requested this renewal with the end in view that the public, which has been innocently dragged into this controversy, should be able to consider. Now, this body feels that it has tried to do its part toward bringing this controversy to an early settlement and feels it is the duty of the managers of the various properties, or the managers' association, to reconsider the matter after hearing expert opinion."

"We submit for your approval the following:

"Immediate restoration to duty without discrimination and with full pay."

Lockwood Bill for Teachers Passed

Wins in Senate 50 to 1; Sage Bill Is Defeated by Vote of 32 to 19

From A Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, April 23.—The Lockwood-Donohue teachers' salary increase bill was passed by the Senate early this morning. The vote was 50 to 1. The bill was introduced by Senator Adlon P. Brown cast the negative vote because of technical amendments.

The Governor sent a special message so that the bill would be passed without being reprinted.

Welfare Bills Die as Sweet Uses Roller

Measures for 8-Hour Day and Minimum Wage Kept With Committee Until He Calls Caucus

State Milk Board Also Is Defeated

Special Session Hinted to Undo Day's Work of Disgruntled Speaker

From A Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, April 23.—Speaker Sweet resorted to strong-arm tactics to-day to defeat the minimum wage and eight-hour day for women bills, which were passed by the Senate two days ago. For four hours he kept the Republican members of the Assembly literally under lock and key in the Ways and Means Committee room during a conference on other measures. When he announced that the conference was to resolve itself into a caucus several Assemblymen protested.

Wage Bill Beaten

"You cannot leave the room and you are bound by the caucus," said Sweet. "Oh, yes, we can," said an Assemblyman.

"You can't," said Sweet. "The door is locked."

Some of the New York City men tried to get out, but they were held back by the sergeant at arms, under instructions of the Speaker, held them.

Four hours later, having forced a majority into line, Sweet released the prisoners and defeated the bills on the floor. The minimum wage bill was carried by a vote of 41 to 31. The eight-hour day bill was lost 22 to 27.

Five other measures on which Sweet forced a caucus were also beaten. Among them were the Governor's reconstruction bill, providing of the creation of a state milk commission, with power to fix prices between producers, distributors and consumers; and a bill to create a single-headed department of agriculture, with a shorter ballot and a consolidation of state departments; a four-year term for Governor and Lieutenant Governor; and an executive budget.

Sweet also killed Assemblyman William Pellet's bill giving cities and counties home rule.

Roosevelt Leads Fight

In the caucus, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who introduced the minimum wage bill, and Assemblyman William T. Simpson, who fathered the eight-hour day bill in the lower house, led the fight for the welfare measures.

Several members of the majority told Sweet that the Republican party at its last state convention adopted a plank recognizing the welfare measures. "That is not so," said Sweet.

"That is," cried several.

"That is," snapped Sweet.

"The Governor declared that if the Legislature did not pass his reconstruction measure, which has the endorsement of practically every chamber of commerce and every civic association in the state, as well as prominent Republicans, he would convene an extra session."

The Governor and Senate are working frenziedly to jam in the maximum amount of work between now and noon to-morrow, when the final adjournment will be taken. Both houses probably will adjourn at 12 o'clock to-morrow. It is predicted in some quarters here that the time of adjournment will be run past, and that it will be at least Sunday before the calendar is cleared.

U.S. Grand Jury Indicts Swift, Armour, Wilson As Profiteers in Meat

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Packers Give Germany \$45,000,000 Credit

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Brooklyn Agents of Packers Also Charged With Violation of the War-Time Lever Act

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